## National



# Oribune.

COMRADE, 1990 Show the first page friends: that is about all that is necessary to raise a club.

"To care for bim who has borne the battle, and for his widow and orphans."

ESTABLISHED 1877-NEW SERIES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1900.

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## The SPY of the REBELLION

By ALLAN PINKERTON.

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under military rule. It was garrisoned by You were there!"
United States troops, commanded successively by Butler, banks and Dix, for the wholly unprepared for this, but he realized purpose of enforcing respect and obedience to the laws, and of preventing any viola-to the laws, and of preventing any viola-must be denied and overcome. With an tions of order within its limits, by the malignant and traitorous element. Marshal Kane, the Chief of Police, and the "I am, eh?" hissed Zigler through his shal Kane, the Chief of Police, and the active members of the Police Commission-ers, were arrested and held in custody at Fort McHenry, because of the alleged en-couragement and protection which were given to those unlawful combinations of men who were secretly aiding in numerous ways the people at war with the Govern-

Gen, Banks appointed a Provost-Mar shal for the proper execution of the laws, in conjunction with the subordinate officers of the Police Department. This condition of things was of course a direct result of the great riot of the 19th of April, and the intention was to curb those mutinous spir-its, whose passions otherwise would have led them into committing all sorts of crimes and outrages against the Govern-Notwithstanding these measures however, the disturbing element was not by any means passive and inert, although appearances may have warranted such a conclusion. Secret bands of conspirators were still in existence, and were working assiduously for the advancement of the Southern cause. By direction of Gen. McClellan, I sent

several of my best operatives to Baltimore Chief among these was Timothy Webster. with whom the others were to co-operate whenever their assistance was required. The principal object in this was to enable Webster to associate with the Secessionists of that city, and by becoming familiar and

popular with them, to pave his way for an early trip into the rebel lines.

During his residence in Baltimore he was directed to represent himself as a gentleman of means and leisure, and to enable him the better to carry out this idea, I min the better to carry out this hea, i provided him with a span of fine horses and a carriage, for his own pleasure. He made his home at Miller's Hotel, lived in good style, and in his own irresistible way he set about establishing himself in the good graces of a large number of people of that class whose confidence it was de-sirable to obtain. This task was made comparatively easy by the fact that he already had numerous acquaintances in the city, who introduced him about with great enthusiasm, representing him to be—as enthusiasm, representing him to be—as they really believed he was—a gentleman whose whole heart and soul was in the cause of the South. Thus, by easy stages, he soon renched the distinction of being the center and principal figure of an ad-miring crowd. Before a week had elapsed he had become a quietly-recognized leader in the clique with which he associated, and soon regarded as a man of superior judgment and power in all matters relating to

tical and state affair During all this time Webster was gathering information from every quarter concerning the secret plots and movements of the disloyal citizens, and promptly convey-ing it to me, and for this purpose he made frequent trips to Washington for verbal instructions, and to report in person the success of his operations. Sometimes he would be accompanied by one or more of his intimate associates, and these occa-sions were not without profit, for when thus accompanied, although necessarily pre-vented from reaching my office, he was enabled to increase his acquaintance with the traitorous element of Washington, and finally was enabled to unmask several guilty ones whose loyalty never before had been impeached.

some valuable work to do for the Southern Confederacy before the Yankees can get the upper hand of me."

ENCOUNTER WITH REBEL RUFFIAN. They were in a saloon-a favorite ren-

dezvous of these men—and Webster was in the midst of his crowd. He was telling them about some imaginary "points" which he had picked up in Washington, and assuring them be would in some manand assuring them be would in some manner transmit the information he had received to the rebel commanders before he was a week older. While thus entertaining his hearers, his attention was attracted at the door long enough to glance back at the desired to sell his horses and carriage before leaving. The sale was an an analysis of the way." and his hat tipped over one side of his head. He knew this man as a rutlian and bully of the worst stripe, Bill Zigler, and one of the ringleaders of the mob that had attacked the Union troops on the 19th of April; consequently, he entertained a wholesome contempt for the fellow, and avoiced him as much as possible.

He was much surprised when the newcomer stopped in the middle of the room,

and exclaimed, gruffly:
"Hello, Webster! You're here, are you?
By —, I've been looking for you!"
Webster turned toward him a look of

surprised inquiry.
"Did you speak to me, sir?" he asked,

quietly.

"Yes, I spoke to you, sir!" mimicked
Bill Zigler, in a bullying voice. "I say
I've been lookin' for you, and when I've
spoke my piece I reckon this town will be
too hot to hold you many hours longer." don't understand you," protested

Webster. "Ha! ha!" laughed the ruffian, glitter of triumph and hatred in his eyes. You've been playin' it fine on the boys

re for the last three weeks, but — 1. I'll spoil your little game!" "What do you mean?" demanded Webster, his anger beginning to rise.

Peak in riddles."
"I'll tell you what I mean!" blustered
the bully. "Gentlemen." turning toward
the crowd, and pointing his finger toward detective, "that man is leagued with Yankees, and comes among you as a

There was a general start of astonish-

"Oh, nonsense, Zigler," spoke up one of the men, after a deathlike silence of sev-eral moments. "You must be drunk to make such an assertion as that. There is not a better Southern man in Paltimore than Mr. Webster."

"I am as sober as the soberest man here," declared Zigler, "and I reckon I know what I am talking about. I saw that fellow in Washington yesterday." "I can well believe that you saw me in Washington yesterday." said Wobster. Washington yesterday," said Webster, guietly, "for I certainly was there. I have just been telling these gentlemen what I saw and heard while there." "Maybe you have, but I'll bet \$10 you lidn't tell 'em that you had a conversation

The city of Baltimore at this time was | with the chief of the detective force while

clenched teeth, and before any one could make a movement to restrain him he sprang furiously toward Webster. Quick as was this movement, however

ber of men conversing somewhat excitedly. The proprietor, a Mr. Rogers, turned toward the newcomers and said:
"Good morning, Mr. Webster; we were

just talking over last night's proceedings."
"It beats anything I ever heard of," said
Webster, warmly. "But what can we Webster, warmly.

"Nothing just now," returned Rogers; "Nothing just now," returned Rogers;
"but I think there will soon be a time
when we will have a chance to do something. In the meantime, gentlemen, we
must make up our minds to say nothing.
We have all been too free with our
tongues. Hereafter, we must keep mum,
or we will all get into Fort McHenry."
"We must just lay low, and wait till "We must just lay low, and wait till Jeff crosses the Potomac," said one of the

loungers. "If we only had arms," said Webster, "Arms." echoed Rogers; "why, sir, we

"Arms!" echoed Rogers; "why, sir, we have from five to six thousand stand of arms right here in Baltimore."
"That may be true," said Webster, "but nobody seems to know where they are."
"I am satisfied they will turn up at the right time," said Rogers. "Marshal Kane, before he was arrested, put them in the



at the

occupied by rebel soldiers, and Jeff Davis would be there in person. "One thing is certain," said Webster,

"You are right, there," said Rogers; "but for heaven's sake don't let any one

outside of your circle hear you use that expression, or you will be the next one in

"If they want me, now is their time,

have made up my mind to undertake a

accomplished in a manner that seemed legitimate enough to all, though it was a

and turned it over to me in Washington.

A JOURNEY TO THE SOUTH.

the advantage of valuable advice and as-sistance in the matter of pursuing their

journey safely.

They represented themselves to be rebel

sympathizers on their way to the Potomac, for the purpose of finding a safe place where goods could be shipped across the river into Virginia. They were frequently cautioned to be very careful, as there were Union soldiers stationed all along the river and people whose hearts were with

Union soldiers stationed an along the river, and people whose hearts were with the South were not permitted to express their sentiments with impunity. They penetrated as far as a point called Allen's Fresh, and deciding that they had gained all the information that could be picked up to the country, they returned

in that part of the country, they returned

replied the detective, with a smile,

flash of lightning his fist flew straight out from the shoulder, striking the ruffian be-tween the eyes, with a force that would have felled an ox. The man reeled half way across the room, and fell prostrate between two tables.

With a roar like that of a baffied beast, Zigler gathered himself up and rushed at Webster, flourishing above his head a murderous-looking knife. But, as if by magic, a revolver appeared in the detective's hand, the muzzle of which covered his ad-

versary's heart.
"Stop!" cried Webster, in a tone of stern command. "Hold your distance, you miserable cur, or your blood will be upon your own head!"

been impeached.
Once, on returning to Baltimore, after a longer absence than usual, his friends greeted him warmly.

"By Jove, Webster, we had begun to think you were in trouble," one of them exclaimed.

"No danger of that," was the laughing response. "I have no intention of being trapped before I fulfill my mission. I have some valuable work to do for the Southern

the temptation to do so anyway, if you don't immediately leave the room. Go! and in future be careful who you accuse of being in league with the accursed

Yankees."

By this time a number of the other men had recovered from their astonishment, and they immediately joined their threats to those of Webster, commanding Zigler to leave the saloon at once, if he desired to "save his bacon."

Webster, with the exchamation:
"I'll fix you yet, — you!"
When he was gone, Webster said:
"I cannot conceive what that fellow has against me, that he should try to defame my character by such an accusation."

Several of the men broke into a derisiv

laugh.
"I'd as soon suspect Jeff Davis of being a Yankee spy," said one, with a boisterous guffaw.

"Lord, Webster," spoke up another, "you needn't calculate that anything that fellow can say is going to injure you with the people here."

"I was accompanied by John Scully, who the people here."

the people here."
"I reckon Zigler is mad because you won't clique in with him and his gang," said a third. "Nobody takes any stock in him. It would have been considered a good riddance if your pistol had gone off while it covered his heart. Bah! he isn't worth a thought, Come, boys, let's licker." And the affair ended in a witty cross-fire of jokes, frequent explosions of hearty laughter, and numerous bumpers of spark-

ling wine. TREASON RAMPANT IN MONUMENTAL CITY. One morning, not long after this little episode. Webster left his hotel to walk down town, when he noticed that there was some unusual excitement on the streets. On every corner on Baltimore street, from the Exchange office, large numbers of men were standing in groups, evidently absorbed in some particular

topic of conversation.

While wondering what all this meant, the detective was accosted by a man named Sam Sloan, one of the most faith-

"Webster, I was just going up to see you. Have you heard the news?"
"I have heard nothing, Sam," was the reply. "Is there a new sensation this morning?" "Another of Lincoln's outrages," said "Another of Lincoln's outrages," said

Sloan, with an indignant oath. "Maj. Brown, Ross Winans, and several others were arrested last night, and taken to Fort McHenry." "What for?"

"For no other purpose, I suppose, than to break up the election, which is to take place next month."
"But how can that interfere with the "By making us all afraid to go to the olls, or speak our minds."

eyes of the traitors who were attached to him.

"Are you still keeping mum?" he asked, election? polls, or speak our minds.'

The two walked down the street to-

KNIGHTS OF LIBERTY IN BALTIMORE.
When Webster re-appeared on the streets of Baltimore, after completing this trip, he was more than ever lionized by his numerous friends who were in the erous friends who were in the secret of his Southern journey, and its supposed object. By endangering his life in the Southern cause, as it was believed he had done, he had made himself a hero in the

gether, and dropped into a drug store, which was known as one of the resorts of the unterrified. There they found a num-

personal safety are doing so," replied Rogers; "and I think the majority of the boys have learned that lesson. Baltimore

eased in Baltimore." \*.
"By the way," remarked some one pres

ent, "Webster must join our "Sh," cautioned Dave Dickinson, the proprietor of the billiard room. "Have you no more sense than to reveal yourself here? Remember that your lips are scaled by an oath on that subject."

"Not exactly," replied Dickinson, whose laugh was echoed by the crowd. "Sloan, you will give Mr. Webster his cue when a favorable opportunity occurs. We want him with us, by all means."

in town are among our members. We may be forced to keep silent, but, by

Acver, responded webster, copying the boastful tone and bearing of his com-panion. "It does not lie in the power of these white-livered Yankees to make slaves of Southern men! I should like to slaves of Southern men. I should nike to
become a member of your society, Sloan,"
"They all want you," said Sloan, eagerly. "They passed a resolution to that
effect at the last meeting. They want the
benefit of your counsel and influence."
"What is your society called?"
"The Knights of Liberty."
"When will your next meeting he held?"

When will your next meeting be held?"

"To-night. "And you are expected to attend. Have

ou any objections?"
"None whatever. But how will I get "I am delegated to be your escort," re plied Sloan.

you'll find me waiting for you at the Here they separated. Webster realized that quite an important period in his Baltimore experience was opening up before him, and that all his detective skill would probably be called into play to foil a band of conspirators. How to thwart the schemes of these Knights of Liberty, whose purpose, as he understood, was to

hands of men who will take good care of them until they are wanted."

"And let us hope they will be wanted inside of two weeks," put in Sloan. "We can afford to be quiet now, boys, but when the Southern army comes this way, we'll rise 10,000 strong, and help take Washing-ter." the nature of the plots that were in exist- Smith. ence, before he commenced counterplot-

Promptly at 11 o'clock Sam Sloan put The opinion seemed to have fixed itself in the minds of nearly all the Southern sympathizers in the city, that in a very brief space of time, three of four weeks at the utmost limit, Baltimore would be

"That night, a chiel might understand, The Deil had business on his hand." The stars were hidden from view by passes of flying clouds; the wind whistled shrilly through the trees and spires; while the deep, threatening murmurs of distant

firmly. "If this thing goes on much longer, there will be a general uprising one of these days, and the streets of Baltimore will run with blood a thousand times worse than they did on the 19th of April." thunder were accompanied by fitful flashes of lightning, which illumined the scene with a weird, quivering light.

Sloan led the way to a remote quarter of the city, and into a street which bore a

particularly bad reputation. Here he stopped, and said: "I must blindfold you, Webster, before proceeding further. This is a rule of the order which cannot, under any circum-stances, be departed from."

INITIATION OF WEBSTER Webster submitted quietly, while a thick

journey down into southern Maryland and Virginia at an early day."
"The devil you have! You will find that a difficult and dangerous undertakbandage was placed over his eyes and se-curely fastened. Then Sloan took him by the arm and led forward. ing."
Nevertheless, I shall attempt it. I find Blindfolded as he was, he knew that they turned suddenly into an alleyway, and that if I can make the trip successfully I may be of service to some of our people he also knew when they passed through a gate, which Sloan closed behind them. here, by carrying letters and messages to their friends and relatives, with whom to He rightly conjectured that they were now

in a sort of paved court, in the rear of a building. "Come this way and make no noise," whispered Sloan. The next moment the latter knocked on a door with a low, peculiar rap, that was like a signal. Immediately a guarded voice on the inside was heard:

"Are you white?" "Down with the blacks!" responded

mere pretense. One of my operatives, whom I sent to Baltimore for that pur-pose, made a sham purchase of the team Nothing more was said, A chain clank ed inside, a bolt shot back, and the door creaked on its hinges as it swung open. Webster was led through, and he and his conductor began to seemd a flight of stairs, so thickly carpeted that they emitted no sound from the footsteps upon

At the head of the stairs they wer

operations, and they followed a line of travel which I laid out for them. "Halt! Who comes there?"
"Long live Jeff Davis," muttered Sloan A number of messages, written and verbal, which had been intrusted to Webster by his Baltimore associates, were delivered at various points on the route, thus enabling them to form the acquaintance of Passing on through another door, they found themselves in a small, square apart-ment, although, so far as Webster was oncerned, there was no ocular proof of his. There seemed to be several persons certain Secessionists who were men of prominence and influence in their respec-tive neighborhoods, and who in turn pro-vided them with letters of introduction to here, and a voice, that was evidently meant to be tragical and impressive, demanded: others of like ilk further on. Through this medium they secured attention and hospitality wherever they stopped, and had

"Whom have we here?"
"Most Noble Chief," said Sloan, hum
ly, "I have a friend in charge, who bly, "I have a friend in charge, wishes to become a worthy member of this league."
"His name.

"Timothy Webster."
"Have the objects of the league beer fully explained to him?" "They have."
The gruff-voiced speaker then said:

"Mr. Webster, is it your desire to be ome a member of this knightly band?" "It is," responded the detective, firmly There was a sound as of a number of words leaping from their scabbards, and the clank and ring of the steel as the blades seemed to meet above his head. Then the Grand Chief continued:

Then the Grand Chief continued:

"You will now kneel upon one knee, and place your right hand upon your heart, while I administer to you the binding obligation of our brotherhood."

Webster did as he was directed, and in this attitude repeated the following oath, as it was dictated to him:

"I, Timothy Webster, citizen of Baltimore, having been informed of the objects of this association, and being in full accord with the cause which it seeks to advance, do solemnly declare and affirm.

pieces of artillery.

vance, do solemnly declare and affirm upon my sacred honor, that I will keep (Continued on fith page.)

## SUPREME SOLDIERSHIP.

is comparatively quiet now. Only one man has been arrested since you left, and we have hopes that he will be released."

"Who is he?"

"A man from Washington. He was fool enough to think he could talk as he pleased in Baltimore."

Snatched from the Jaws of Defeat.

By CAPT. HENRY A. CASTLE, Auditor for Post Office Department.

Having been literally "fired out" of the advance guard, consisting of four compa by an oath on that subject."

There was a moment's silence; Webster looked from one to another, and noticed that an air of mystery had settled upon every countenance present.

"What's this?" he demanded with a laugh. "Is it a conspiracy to betray me into the hands of the enemy?"

"Not exactly," replied Dickinson, whose laugh was echoed by the crowd. "Sloan, you will give Mr. Webster his cae when a pound will give Mr. Webster his cae when a premanent annals. The 73d Ill. was the permanent occupied the barricade until after dark. The entire regiment came forward, also the brigade, and remained in this position on a rise of ground in its northern outskirts. Here after a brief skirmish with the enemy's cavalry, which was found dismounted and protected by a barricade of rails extending across the pike, the rebels hastily withdrew and Capt. Patter, which shattered my left hand, my subsequent service, after partial george W. Patten, the ranking officer, moved directly through the town, taking position on a rise of ground in its northern outskirts. Here after a brief skirmish with the enemy's cavalry, which was found dismounted and protected by a barricade of rails extending across the pike, the rebels hastily withdrew and Capt. Patter, the remained in the complete of the position on a rise of ground in its northern outskirts. Here after a brief skirmish with the enemy's cavalry, which was found dismounted and protected by a barricade of rails extending across the pike, the rebels hastily withdrew and Capt. Patter, the rebels hastily withdrew and capt. The position of a rise of ground in its northern outskirts. Here after a brief skirmish with the enemy's cavalry, which was found dismounted and protected by a barricade of rails extending across the pike. "Prencher Regiment" of the Army of the came forward, also the brigade, and re-Cumberland, and was attached to the Di-Webster's curiosity was satisfied an hour later, when he and Sam Sloan walked toward Miller's Hotel together.

"The fact is," said Sam, in a guarded tone, "since you went away we've formed a secret organization."

"A secret organization."

"A secret organization."

"Yes; and we have held several meet-"

"Yes; and we have held se

was thenceforward commanded in turn by F. T. Sherman, Nathan Kimball and Emerson Opdycke.

It participated actively in the Atlanta campaign, fighting in all its principal battles, including Resaca, Adairsville, Kingston, New Hope Church, Kenesaw, Peach Tree Creek and Jonesboro. It marched into Atlanta as a part of the Fourth Corps, Army of the Cumberland, on Sept. 8, 1864. Late in that month the Fourth Corps returned to Chattanooga, After by the Confederates to disloder Bradley's Heaven! they can't compel us to remain idle. We are well organized, and we mean undying opposition to a tyrannical Government. I tell you, Webster, we will not down!"

"Never!" responded Webster, copying the compaint of th Corps returned to Chattanooga. After making a reconnoissance in force to Alpine Valley, with many exciting episodes, it went again to Chattanooga, and thence to Bridgeport and Pulaski. Following this bitterly reproached both Cheatham and

started for the seacoast. Hood had cut loose from Sherman and started, avowedly, for the Ohio River. Thomas had been left behind to organize new forces, from portions of the armies of the Cumberland "Twelve o'clock."
"Ah, a midnight affair. All right, Sam; "And me waiting for you at the "Thomas had not half that number that a market the mar ans. Thomas had not half that number immediately available to oppose the march on Nashville. The Fourth Corps, Gen. David S. Stanley, was in camp at Pulaski, only a few miles distant from Hood.

COMPOSITION OF OPDYCKE'S BRIGADE. Opdycke's Brigade belonged to Wag-Opdycke's Brigade belonged to Wagwhose purpose, as he understood, was to
assist in the overthrow of the Government
of the United States, was now the question to be solved.

He did not, however, attempt to form
any plans at this time, but waited for such
developments as he had no doubt would
be made that night. He resolved to learn
the return of the plats that were in exist. present occasion almost wholly with the work had been hard for the

loings of this brigade.

Its commander was Emerson Opdycke, Promptly at 11 o'clock Sam Sloan put in an appearance at the hotel, and he and Webster proceeded toward the place of meeting. The night was dark and stormy, just the right sort of night, Webster thought, for the concecting of hellish plots and the performance of evil deeds.

The night was dark and stormy, just the right sort of night, webster thought, for the concecting of hellish plots and the performance of evil deeds.

The night was Line was born in Hubbard, O., Jan. 7, 1830. He had been cugaged in business in California and Ohio, and entered the military service in July, 1861, as a mule or a pound of supplies was bright moderated.

First Lieutenant, 41st Ohio. As Captain

A Confederate solder, writing of this plots. was made Brigadier-General of Volun-teers. He commanded a division in Texas, and resigned in January, 1866. He was commissioned Brevet-Major-General of

> Hood started on his march from Ftor-ence to Columbia about Nov. 20. Gen. Brigade brought up the rear of the Divi Hood started on his march from Flor-

by the Confederates to dislodge Bradley's forces. But the fire of six batteries stayed bitterly reproached both Cheatham and Cleburne because, as he claimed, they had lost the whole advantage of the campaign cago were defended at Spring Hill,

SCHOFIELD'S RETREAT COVERED BY DARKNESS.

We shall concern ourselves for the our retreating columns. But the day's

First Lieutenant, 41st Ohio. As Captain he led an important charge at Shiloh. He was commissioned Colonel of the 125th Ohio in January, 1863, rendering efficient service at Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge and in the Atlanta campaign. He commanded his brigade from August, 1864, to the end of the war, and on July 26, 1865, but the end of the war, and on July 26, 1865, and the was ours. But while we slept Schofield marched by—marched within half a mile of our campfires. I have never the commanded by the secondary of this control of the war, and on July 26, 1865, and the was ours. But while we slept school of the war, and on July 26, 1865, and the was ourse and professional or the secondary withing of this control of the war commissioned Colonel of the 125th We outmarched them and slept near Spring Hill. When we bivouacked we knew that we had Schofield in a trap and the was ourse and the was ourse and the war of the secondary within the control of the 125th We outmarched them and slept near Spring Hill. When we bivouacked we knew that we had Schofield in a trap and the way ourse and the war of the wa er seen more intense rage and profound disgust than was expressed by the weary, footsore, battle-torn Confederate soldiers

"Yes; and we have held several meetgs,"
"Is it a success?"
"A perfect success. Some of the best
town are among our members. We
ay be forced to keep silent, but, by
ay be forced to keep silent, b

came the hard marching, virtually a race, on parallel roads with Hood, which resulted in bloody fighting at Franklin and Nashville.

Sherman had cut loose from Atlanta and Sh

The day's work was over at dark and the night's work then came on and it was one of the most critical, important and perilous ever performed by soldiers. By 9 clock Hood's army was lying in line o battle two and a half miles long, paralle to the turnpike leading from Spring Hil to Franklin, nowhere distant more than half a mile from it. Along this turnpike Schofield's entire force with its trains and artillery must march in order to reach Franklin, 12 miles north, where it was hoped that the Harpeth River could be crossed in time to save the army and its impedimenta. Before midnight Schofield's men marched along this road, all except Wagner's Division. Gen. Stanley graph as well as Federals, and while the latter marched the Confederates slept." Nearly 1,000 teams crossed one bridge only wide

commissioned Brevet-Major-General of Volunteers, to date from the battle of Franklin. His later years were spent in business in New York City, where he died April 25, 1884.



Stanley, soon advised of the movement, tsion and the 73d Ill., which had been it Stanley, soon advised of the movement, sion and the 73d Ill., which had been in advanced toward the same point. Hood had the start and the shortest road, as well as much the larger force. But the Union forces won this "first heat" in the race by a hair-breadth, with all the advantages thereby gained.

From the 23d to the 27th of November gade. The order of march to Frankling the two armies confronted each other is the start and the 73d Ill., which had been in the advanced toward the shortest road, as previous day, was now in the extreme rear, which had been in the advanced toward the shortest road, as previous day, was now in the extreme rear, which had been in the advance, the position of danger on the previous day, was now in the extreme rear, which had been in the advance, the position of danger on the previous day, was now in the extreme rear, which had been in the advance, the position of danger on the previous day, was now in the extreme rear, which had become infinitely more danger out.

the two armies confronted each other just was for two regiments of this brigade to south of Columbia, lying very close together and neither disposed to attack. Hood finally decided to march for Spring of the other, both facing south. The re-Hill, 12 miles north of Columbia, without offering battle at the latter point. Schoffering battle at the latter point. Schoffering battle at the latter point. formed in the same manner, the second two several rods in the rear of the first two, with the third two several rods still further in the rear, all facing south or toward the enemy. When the marching order came the 73d Ill., with its accompany field, in command of the Union torces, crossed Duck River at Columbia on the night of the 28th, and early on the 29th Stanley took up the line of march for Spring Hill with Kimball's and Wagner's Divisions of the Fourth Corps, a train of panying regiment, was "about-faced," 90 wagons and ambulances and about 40 marched through the two ranks in its real and a few rods beyond the second line of battle, balted, faced to the south and there waited until the other two lines had NIGHT OF SUSPENSE AT SPRINGFIELD. The 73d Ill. was on picket duty on the night of Nov. 28. On the morning of the 29th Opdycke's Brigade marched at an early hour with the 73d in advance right in front. Upon arriving at Spring Hill the been withdrawn and replaced in the same manner. This movement was constantly repeated until the vicinity of Franklin had

(Continued on second page.)

## TREASURY RECEIPTS LAST WEEK.

The following is a statement of United States Treasury receipts for last week: Monday, Nev. 26.....\$2,335,481.01 Tuesday, Nov. 27...... 1,917,129.62 Wednesday, Nov. 28..... 2,257,933.89 Thursday (Thanksgiving) ... ...... Friday, Nov. 30...... 3,465,122,27

Saturday, Dec. 1...... 1,591,628,97, Whoever guesses nearest to the Treasury receipts for Monday, Dec. 31, 1900, will win \$500 cash. Other prizes for those who guess next nearest. An extraordinary prize of \$1,000 for anyone who guesses the exact receipts. Details below.

SEND IN YOUR GUESSES NOW OR AT ANY TIME, SO THEY REACH US BY DECEMBER 29.

In the issue of Dec. 20 we will print blank forms for guesses, but as many sub-scribers object to cutting the paper it is just as well to take a small sheet of paper and, writing on one side only, make your guesses according to the forms suggested

Bear in mind that the guesses made in these sample forms are mere guesses, made at random, to complete the forms. They may be close or "away off."

Form for a one-year subscriber:

(Date)........., 1900. National Tribune, Washington, D. C.: I am a subscriber for one year, and make the following guess at the receipts of the U. S. Treasury for Monday, Dec. 31, 1900:

\$2,170,216.74. Јону Ѕміти,

Kalamazoo, Mich. Form for a two-years subscriber:

\$2,362,090.19 1,956,792.84

I,556,192.84
JOHN SMITH,
Kalamazoo, Mich.
(A subscriber for three years makes
three guesses; for four years, four guesses, and so on.)

Form for a club-raiser:

\$2,640,152.61 \$2,192,682.31 2,462,902.26 1,945,929.66 2,311,496.44 1.862,725.37 JOHN SMITH, Kalamazoo, Mich. (If the club is larger or smaller than above example, the number of guesses will be in accordance.)

The Guessing Contest:

Cash Subscribers

Club-Raisers:

YOU may win the first prize. All have an equal chance. It costs nothing to try. There were 38 winners last year, and they were all "surprised" at their successes.

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE has divided \$1,000 into 15 prizes, as follows:

75 50 Fifth to 15th prizes, each 25

We will award these prizes in the following simple and fair manner: Whoever guesses, or comes nearest to guessing, the receipts of the U. S. Treasury for the last day of this year, the 31st day of December, 1900, will be entitled to the first prize. Whoever guesses next nearest will receive the second prize; the next nearest, the third prize, and so on to the fifteenth prize. These guesses must be received by us on

or bore the 29th day of December. From week to week we will print the daily receipts of the Treasury, which will guide contestants, more or less, in making their guesses. This is an absolutely fair contest. There can be no collusion. No man can know two

days in advance, not even the Treasurer himself, what the receipts will be for the 31st day of December. At the close of that day, however, all men may know, for an official report of each day's receipts is given out for The only condition for entering

the contest is that your name shall be found on our yearly subscription list on the 31st day of December. If your subscription at that time has more than one year to run, you will be entitled to two guesses; if more than two years to run, to three guesses, and so on. Another way to get additional guesses is to raise a club. The club-raiser is entitled to one guess for each yearly subscription he sends in during the months of Octo-

### ber, November and December. Extraordinary Prize of \$1,000.

This is in addition to prizes described above. We will award \$1,000 cash to any one lucky enough to guess the exact re-ceipts. This fortunate person would win the \$500 also-making \$1,500 in all. If more than one guess makes a winning, the prize will be divided

Every subscriber has a guess. A subscriber for two years has two guesses; for three years, three guesses, and so on.

The club-raiser, also, has guesses according to size